

AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WASHINGTON, (N. C.) July 28, 1815.

No. 15.

PRICES CURRENT at Washington & New-York.

WASHINGTON.				NEW-YORK, July 17			
ARTICLES.	per	From	To	Remarks.	From	dis. cts.	Remarks.
		dis. cts.	dis. cts.		dis. cts.	dis. cts.	
Bacon	cwt.	10	50		16	50	
Beans, white	bush.	1		scarce	16	50	
Beef	lb.	12	12	do.	16	50	
Bread, pilot	cwt.	6		do.	17		
navy	"	6					
Butter	lb.	25			30		
Brandy, apple	gal.	25		scarce	35		
peach	"	25	1	do.	35		
Cheese	lb.	18	30		10	11	
Cordage	cwt.	16			15	16	
Cotton	lb.	20	25	do.	19	23	takes
Coffee	"	30	35	do.	25	37	miles
Flax seed	bush.	80			1	28	do.
Flour	bbi.	7	50	8	8	53	25
Furs, Outer	lb.	2	3	50	3	50	Quick
Raccoon	"	25			50	60	in dem.
Bear	"	1	35		2	5	
Glass window	000	18			14		
Gum	gal.	1	30	none	76	1	
Grain—Wheat	bush.	1			1	30	
Corn	"	80	90		1	1	
Gunpowder	lb.	70	80		45	50	
Hams	"	13	15		17		
Hogs Lard	"	12	15		22		
Herrings	bbi.	6	8		4	40	
Iron, Bar	cwt.	6	10		6		
Leather, tool	lb.	20	25	scarce	23	25	
upper	skin	3	50	4	3	75	
Led	cwt.	15			10	50	scarce
Lumber Common	M.	12			16		do.
Floorin:	"	20	25		18		
W. O. Hud. steers	"	90	100		65	62	50
Pipe, do.	"	60			100		scarce
Bol. do.	"	12			38		
R. O. Hud. do.	"	18			24		scarce
Shingles, Cypress	"	25					
Moussettes	gal.	75	80		75	80	
Nails, cut	lb.	12			11	12	
wrought	"	20					
Naval Stores							
Pitch	bbi.	8			4	75	scarce
Tar	"	3		scarce	4	75	do.
Rosin	"	2	30	plenty	3	25	
Turpentine	"	2	75	do.	4		
Spirits of do.	gal.	50		do.	75		
Varnish bright	gal.	30		do.	75		
Oil, Linseed	"	1	20		87		
Fish	"	50			90		
Paper writing	ream	4	5				
Letter	"	5					
Pork	bbi.	18	20		24	25	
Peas, white	bush.	90	1	do.			
Red	"						
Potatoes, Irish	"						
Rum, W. I.	gal.	1	75		1	25	
N. E.	"	1	25		1	31	
Salt	bush.	1	25				
Shot	25lb.	5			75	80	few sales
Soap	lb.	12	15		13		
Sugar, Loaf	"	40					
Brown	cwt.	20	7		16	50	none
Snap	bbi.	6	50		7		
Tobacco, leaf	cwt.	6	7	50	9	16	scarce
twist, good	"	12	15	do.	34	37	none
Twine	lb.	60			30		
Tallow	"	15		do.			
Wax	gal.	1		scarce	90	95	
Wax Bees	lb.	22	25		22	30	
Wine Madeira	gal.			none	3	37	
Wool, Common	lb.	25	35	do.	62	75	
Merino	"			do.	1	25	

[A. Y. Sale Report.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers have now on hand 50,000 feet Inch Boards, 75,000 do. 14 in. do. and 60,000 do. Flooring do.

All of which can be delivered in six days after notice.—Apply to James Redmond in Washington, or to the Subscribers, on Tranter's creek—

JAMES LATHAM,
THOMAS LATHAM.
ALEX. LATHAM.

N. B. The Subscribers have four SAW MILLS constantly at work.

May 12. 11

BILLS of LADING,

Neatly printed in the letter-form, for sale at this office.

Baking Establishment.

J. M. OVISE

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has re-commenced the Baking business in all its branches—He intends keeping constantly on hand, a supply of PILOT & SHIP BREAD; CRACKERS, &c.

—ALSO—

LIGHT BREAD, baked, both in the American and French fashions. He solicits the favor of his former patrons and the public generally—he hesitates not, to assure all who bestow their favors, that every exertion shall be essayed, to give satisfaction.

May 26.—16

Wanted Immediately,
TWO Apprentices to the Printing-Busi-

ness: they must spell and read well—En-

quire at this Office.

To the Voters

Of the Congressional District, composed of the Counties of RODERICK, PITT, BRAD-
FORD, HYDE, TYRREL & WASHINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,

THE repeated solicitations of my friends, and a desire to serve my Country, induce me at this time, to offer my services to represent you in the approaching Congress; and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, my feeble exertions shall be usefully employed in the faithful discharge of so important a trust.

At this moment, we are about to witness a public declaration of their political sentiments, and the leading features of those measures which they would adopt. I should be singular, and perhaps displease, your reasonable expectations, were I to remain silent on the present occasion. Permit me, Gentlemen, to inform you, that all those rights and privileges which I now enjoy, or at this time anticipate, are secured to me in common with those you enjoy, by the Constitution of our State, and the Federal Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the union, a separate, independent, republican form of government, adapted to the will of the people; hence our General Government may with propriety be called a Federal Republic, and every warm friend and admirer of it, must necessarily be a Federal Republican; and being one of that character, I feel an honorable pride in declaring that I adopt that appellation.

I believe it to be the duty of every good citizen, in private, and more particularly in public life, to be governed by the voice of reason and conscience, and to discard all those deeprooted violent prejudices, which are calculated to mislead the judgment, and weaken the moral principle, which I would therefore not condemn a measure without the approbation of my conscience and judgment, merely because it should be proposed by those politically opposed to me, nor would I, on the other hand, approve of any measure, whether right or wrong, because it might come from those whose political sentiments were in unison with my own.

I have always been, and hope ever to remain, a friend to Agriculture and Commerce; because I believe them to be the main pillars of our individual and national support and prosperity; and will oppose every measure which I consider calculated to militate unnecessarily against their rising progress. Deprive us of Commerce, and the honest farmer loses the reward of his laudable industry, the fairest hopes and prospects of the merchant vanish in an instant; the exertions of all classes of our citizens are paralyzed, and the sinews of government become relaxed, and must necessarily be supported by the galling chain of Direct Taxes. As a proof of the truth of my assertion, I would refer you to the long protracted and unfortunate Embargo, the prelude to the recent misfortunes and embarrassed state of our Country; keeping at the same time in view, the Non-Intercourse and Non-Importation Acts, which grew out of that restrictive system, adopted by a mistaken policy, as a passive warfare, to coerce Great Britain into terms of reciprocal justice: But so far from having the desired effect, it learnt her wisdom from necessity, and caused her to direct her commerce through new channels and draw her supplies from other sources, not previously contemplated. It also had a tendency to demoralize our citizens, and compel many to become smugglers for their support, while others more inflexibly honest and obedient to the laws, reaped the reward of their integrity, in the total decay of their fortunes. And ultimately it exhausted our public Treasury of all its wealth, and an increase of Taxes was the necessary consequence to meet the exigencies of government. Under this embarrassed situation of the Country, War was declared for the avowed purpose of obtaining Free Trade & Sailors' Rights; although at that time few of that class of our Citizens remained with us, having sought other climates more favorable to their avocation—Our Countrymen, with few exceptions, fought like heroes, and proved to the world, their disposition to preserve unsullied to the last moment, the American flag; although at different periods during the contest, the pay to the poor Soldier for his faithful services in his Country's cause, did not reach him at the stipulated time, to satisfy his wants and alleviate his toils. After thus contend-

ing, under our embarrassed situation for nearly two years; rather than continue the war any longer, we felt it our interest to accept, with avidity, a Peace although by it was secured neither Free Trade, nor Sailors' Rights.

You will readily discover from the few observations which I have made, that I am a friend to Peace, Commerce & Agriculture, and to our present form of Government; and to all those measures which in their nature are calculated to secure the interest, happiness and prosperity of our country. With high consideration & respect, I remain,

Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Washington, County, June 20. 1815.

The Subscribers,

have just received from New York a general

catalogue of

M E D I C I N E S;

which he offers for sale on reasonable

terms, as

Powdered red Bark,

best quality,

pale bark,

Alup,

Rhubarb,

Ipecacuan,

Cream of Tartar,

Columbo root,

Sage,

Arrow root,

Red Saunders,

Gum Arabic,

Opium,

Tragacanth,

Aloe,

Alum,

Gamboge,

Catechu,

Kino,

Camphor,

European Intelligence.

London, May 22.—It is stated from Genoa, that British ships of war had received orders to capture, burn and destroy all vessels that they find under the Neapolitan flag.

Couriers are constantly arriving at Paris from Vienna. The Secretary of the Household of the Empress Maria Louisa arrived on Wednesday last. This must have been with concurrence of the cabinet of Vienna.

The duke of Wellington has issued orders for the troops to be exercised at least three times a week; the divisions are to march upon this occasion from the place where they assemble six miles, and return in the same mafœuver.

Bullion has fallen a little, being now at 51. 5s. per ounce. The price of silver is 6s. 8d.

Sir James Yeo has arrived in town from his command on the Lakes in America, and had an interview with the Board of Admiralty on Saturday.

All the troop ships now put head are ordered to be fitted out at Portsmouth, with all possible dispatch, giving the preference to them over other ships.

Government have entered into a contract with the Birmingham manufacture, but the contract is to cease on a month's notice given for that purpose.

Mr. Canning, under a new diplomatic arrangement, is, we understand, to remain some time longer at Lisbon.

Science.—On Thursday afternoon, Mr. Lynn, an eminent bookseller in St. John's square, put a period to his existence by a pistol shot.

May 23.—It is said, that on the Continent British merchandise has fallen considerably in price, and on account of the great scarcity of money, there is hardly any sale for it. Many houses having already stopped payment.

May 23.—It was sir Ulysses Burgh, Aid de Camp to the Duke of Wellington, who arrived at the Foreign Office in Downing street. He came to Dover in a fishing boat from Ostend, the wind not allowing any of the vessels in the harbor to get out. Sir Ulysses left Ostend so late, as two o'clock in the afternoon of Monday. He was the bearer of dispatches for Lord Chathereagh.

A letter from the British army states: "That there is no probability of the Duke of Wellington making any movement at present, and assigns as a reason the deficiency of infantry; he must wait until joined by the Russian and Prussian forces; his cavalry consists of 15,000 British, Prussian, & Hanoverian, all in the finest state of discipline. On Friday last his Grace gave orders for the sluices again to be opened, and the country was laid under water eight inches deeper, for the protection of the present force collected. The duke sleeps at Brussels one night the next 20 miles off, and not even his attendants are acquainted where he sleeps the third."

Paris, May 16.—In the evening of the day before yesterday, about 11 o'clock, four individuals, in the Rue de la Loi, began to throw into the shops a pamphlet entitled, Cries of alarm. In this writing full of horrible provocations, there is contained an undiagnosed proposal to assassinate the Emperor. Two of these individuals were seized by a gen d' armes and a wine merchant in whose shop the pamphlet were thrown; the two others escaped. Those arrested are the Sieur Bocquet, charged by the Sieur Le Normant, printer of the Journal de l'Empire, with powers to draw letters and money from the Post-Office; the other is the son of the Sieur Le Normant himself. As this crime will be pursued before the Tribunals, we shall abstain from all reflections.

On the 7th inst. a new riot took place at Bordeaux. A young man attempted to tear off the epaulettes of an officer of the garrison. He was immediately arrested.

The day before yesterday at the review a young Lady approached the Emperor, and handed to him a rôuleau containing 20,000 francs in bank notes, for the equipment of the National Guards.

Marshal Grouchy is expected this evening at Paris. It is said the Emperor has given orders to dismantle 20 ships of the line which will afford 1500 pieces of cannon for land service.

Paris, May 19.—A very pathetic account of the last moments of Capt. St. Clair is asserted in the *Gazette de France*. He continued his declarations of innocence to the last. When the President ordered the decoration of honor to be taken from him he again asserted that he had not forfeited his honor, and plunged a dagger into his heart. His spectacle produced the utmost horror in all

present. His last words were declarations of innocence.

Paris, May 21.—The duc d'Angoulême had been permitted to take with him a sum off 800,000 francs in gold, and 1,200,000 francs in property; the Spaniards robbed him of the whole. He states in a letter to the Count d'Artois, that his enemies the French treated him much better than his friends the Spaniards.

Antwerp, May 16.—This city is in the utmost distress. Failures are universal. The most solid houses are trembling, and names hitherto respectable throughout Europe, are failing entirely—the great capitalists are ruined by the depreciation of the Bank paper of Vienna, Russia, Sweden &c. Thus our city, lately so flourishing, offers now only the spectacle of misery and wretchedness.

Rastadt, May 8.—The Archduke Charles is still without an effective employment. It is said that the Allies are much offended at Sweden for its lukewarmness in the cause against France. A declaration against that power is spoken of.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, May 22.—It appears certain that independent of the Austrian couriers who have arrived at Paris, there exists, by the consent of Austria herself, a correspondence between the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Maria Louisa.

May 24.—A merchant of this city, has made a bet of 100 Napoleons against 25 that if the emperor of Russia should determine to make war against the French, and remain three months longer out of his states, a revolution, fomented by the discontent of the nobles and the senate, will break out during that period at St. Petersburg.

May 27.—It is said that the colonels who had received orders to return immediately to their corps, have obtained permission to remain for the Champ de Mai.

In case of war with England, the whole of France will form a general association, called *Association de prospérité française*, whose object will be, to provide employ for the workmen, and to favour the progress of our manufactures and industry. The members will take a firm resolution not to consume in any way, any product of the English or Indian manufactures, until a general peace; The members will subject themselves to the confiscation of the articles, and an additional penalty in case of non-observance of this rule. All Frenchmen in all departments, are invited to join this association.

Each regiment will be represented in the assemblies of the Champ de Mai, by 15 deputies, viz. 3 officers and 12 sub-officers or soldiers.

Vienna, May 9.—The report is renewed of the assembling of a Turkish army on the Danube. A report is even current that the Turks have taken Bucharest and are destroying that city; but this news wants confirmation.

Frankfort, May 12.—The Archduke Charles arrived here yesterday. We have received from Italy the following news: The people of Gobbo were preparing to massacre several persons known to belong to the party of Murat, but the respectable Bishop of the town succeeded in saving them from the rage of the people; he could not, however, prevent the sub-prefect and one of his clerks from being shot.

Arenburgh, May 17.—Yesterday evening arrived here Field-Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg. We have received from Vienna the news that Murat has embarked at Ancona with his family; that his army was surrounded, and that but a small part could escape by flying through the mountains.

Ghent, May 16.—An authentic letter received from Vienna this morning informs us that all Italy is delivered, and that Murat has embarked.—(*Jour Univ.*)

Paris, May 18 Letters from Italy inform that the King of Naples is now at the head of more than 90,000 men, without counting those who are in garrison.

Letters from Germany state that passports have been refused to Gen Berthier to return to France. This Prince has made several vain attempts to depart secretly.

They write from Belgium that the Duke of Bellano (Victor) died at Aix la Chapelle.

May 21.—By a proclamation, dated at Léogé on the 6th of May, Field Marshal Blucher announces to the Saxon army, that the troops of rebels which assailed him and which persisted 3 days in their revolt have been severely punished. The regiment of grenadiers says he has ceased to exist, and the flag which they had profaned has been burnt.

May 22.—We are assured that the duke of Feltre (Louis XVIII's Minister of War) has obtained the Emperor's permission to return to France.

Political.

Mr. Editor,

A newspaper devoted to no party, & yet open to all, is the most desirable political vehicle in the world; for if there be any honest, they are of this description. Such was the original plan of the "American Recorder," and I add with pleasure, it has not greatly departed from its plan.

A subscriber in your last number, anxious to *Record his loss* for taxes, requested the insertion of an essay upon upon the subject, and was gratified. Will you please gratify another subscriber, who perhaps has less money to spare, from the wants of his family, in this way, or who has *made less* during the late War, which gave birth and being to those taxes, give! give!—by inserting in your next, an article from the *New-York Examiner*, of the 24th June last.

"Every true American ought to rejoice that we have had a war." I believe, said a conceded, silly chap to me, the other day, your party are all glad that we have had a war. I could not help telling him, that we had been called *knaves*, and *monarchs*, and *traitors*, so often, that we did not mind that much, now; but that really it was cruel to try to persuade us, that we were *fools* also.

Why, Sir, what have you got by the war?

Glory! said he, glory!

It was very idle, certainly, to talk farther with this North-northeast, he was certainly mad, although, like my more notable successor, he might "know a *drunk* from a *hand-saw*."

A word or two, however, if the reader pleases, on this same subject of glory; for nobody pretends we have got any *thing* *else* by our doubtful war. I will not call this glory in question neither, although I think that what with Hull and Washington, and the Bladensburg business, and a few matters of like sort, no account might be stated in a way, if the accountant were a little partial against us—However, its no matter for that. Let it be glory! glory! as much as you please.

We have incurred a debt of about two hundred millions—taxes to an enormous amount; we have lost thirty thousand men—and we are paid in baskets full of glory—such as it is! A kind of drab-coloured, linsey woolsey glory—a streak of fat, and a streak of lean—or rather a streak of lean, and, at last, a streak or two of fat. And this glory, such is the democratic argument, sufficiently compensates us for all we have lost and borne, and must continue to lose and bear.

When you pay a dollar for your watch, my sweet fellow, remember— you are repaid in—glory. Does any body think you the better for what Jackson and Brown, and Hull and Decatur have accomplished? Not a whit. They are glories; and you must rejoice—and pay!

The simple and honest retailer, when he parts with his shiners for a license to do business, grumbles; but he is amply paid in—glory!

The mechanic, restricted, perplexed, and bowed down with exactions, should go quietly to his bed, and if he has not money enough to procure his usual supper, let him feast on—glory!

Let us suppose that when the Bonaparte party declared war, they had said,

we do not propose to procure any thing

by it, but glory. What say you, fellow-citizens, to a three years war, with all its blood-shed, taxation and horrors—you will consent to go to war just for a parcel of—glory!

We should have thought them mad; "madder than the maddest of march hares." It would have been a palpable case of most incontestable lunacy.

Well, where's the difference? We went to war—at least, so we were persuaded, for high and important objects—and we were promised important conquests, and substantial benefits. In the end we get nothing but—glory!

And we are to be satisfied with that; we are to hug and slaver over the good patriots, who scampered so lustily at the Bladensburg races, because forsooth, Jackson and Brown procured some—glory!

Let me state the matter a little more distinctly.

If our racers had proposed that we should go to war, for glory—and glory only—we should certainly have deemed them mad.

Well, they have gone to war. They do not pretend that any thing has been procured but—glory!

Now, I say, that if it would have proved them mad to have gone to war for

glory, & glory only, in the first instance; it would prove also that we are mad, in the last, if we suffer ourselves to be persuaded; that glory, and glory only, sufficiently compensates us for the lives we have lost and the debts and taxes we have incurred.

If any body had proposed, that we should sell our peace, and all its blessings, for glory, we should have deemed it a miserable bargain. And be assured, fellow-citizens! a miserable bargain we have had of it.

Such a lunatic cabinet can only be defended but by such lunatic apologies, as that which I have endeavoured to ridicule.

But this, the last miserable argument of disgraced jacobinism, is itself savage, abhorrent to social order. For if attainment of glory be once acknowledged a sufficient compensation for the sufferings of war; the love of glory, will, by parity of reason, be a sufficient cause for going to war.

And after all, what is Glory. Martial Glory, but expensiveness in shedding human blood—the talent of destroying the human species!

Allow that we have done much—that we have proved ourselves able to do more of it: Will that obtain from a Christian People an approbation of the unnecessary and in every other respect fruitless, contentions.

Peace showers its blessings on all. Glory is obtained by a few, at the expense of the sufferings of multitudes.

Extract from Cobbett's Register of the 20th of May, received at the office of the National Advocate.

TO THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

On the National force of the United States of America.

Mr. Lord—From the beginning, and before the beginning of the late war with America, I thought it my duty to warn you, that one of the consequences of that war would be the creating of a great naval force in that country. I endeavoured to describe to you the immense means of America for such a purpose. Her fine ports, bays and harbours; her excellent ship builders; her hemp, iron, pitch and timber all of her own produce; and above all, her matchless seamen. Of the truth of this account you and your colleagues must by this time be pretty well convinced; but I cannot help quoting and addressing to you a paragraph from the *Times* newspaper of the 16th inst. in the following words: "Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated the 17th of March—Congress has at length determined to have a navy; a bill has passed the legislature appointing a navy board. Commodores Hull, Bainbridge and Rogers, it is expected will be appointed admirals, and put in commission. A very powerful force under the command of com. Bainbridge is fitting out for Algiers; it will consist of 3 new 74 gun ships, 5 frigates and 10 sloops of war. If I am not mistaken the Algerines will rue the day they provoked the vengeance of our stars. The *Guerriere* under the command of Morgan, sailed from this port yesterday for New-York, where she is to be joined by the *Constellation* and *Java* frigates from the *Chesapeake*, and the *United States* and *Macedonian* from Long Island sound; these with six sloops of war form the first division against Algiers, and it is said that 2000 of Brown's rifle veterans will go with the squadron. The whole nation is decided for a navy; the *Pennsylvania* a 74 gun ship, will be launched at this place in the month of May, large quantities of timber are daily brought down the Delaware and Schuylkill for ship building. It is no more extraordinary than true, with what dispatch they build ships of war in this country. The *Peacock*, of 18 guns, was built in New-York in 18 working days! The *Wasp* was built at Portsmouth, N. H. in twenty days! The *Superior*, commodore Chauncy's flag ship, of 64 guns on Lake Ontario, took up only thirty days from the laying of her keel until she had all her guns on board, and was ready for a cruise. It is said that Congress intend to have the frames of the lake squadron removed to the Atlantic."

Now what does your lordship think of this? Do you think that it indicates any thing of that desire, of which you were pleased to speak some time ago, on the part of the American people to put themselves under the protection of his majesty's government? Or do you now begin to think with me, that it indicates the speedy appearance of an American fleet of 20 ships of the line and as many frigates on the ocean? Really, my lord, this is of far greater consequence to us and to the world than the erecting of Hanover and Holland into kingdoms. The "regular government of Algiers will now find, I dare say, that it must change its course."

but the American navy will not be employed solely against this very "regular government." It will and it must make a figure in the world. It must act a great part. Four years will swell it to a respectable size. Before the end of that time, if we have war with France, I predict that we shall see an American fleet of great force carrying its "bits of striped bunting" across the Atlantic.

It is for you, my lord; who are a statesman and a prime minister, and for your bright colleague, who has recently returned from Vienna; it is for you and not for me, to say precisely, what will be the consequences of this very important change in the naval power of the world; but, as it is a Yankee subject, I will venture to guess, that the friendship of Yonathan will soon begin to be courted by every nation who has either ships or commerce; and that, even already, some of them have their eyes upon alliances to be formed with him, in order to deprive us of the power of exercising a mastership on the high seas. At present the main use that I would make of the above information is, to urge it on you as a reason for remaining at peace with France. I do not want to see an American newspaper to know what the people in that country will think of the threatened war in Europe. I know they will not have patience to read one single article in the *Times* newspaper without throwing it down and crying out for more ships to be built and manned. The war ended in a way to provoke and at the same time to encourage them. The past, the future, resentment, glory; every thing will concur in favouring wishes for a new contest; and, though they build ships very quickly in peace, they would do it more quickly in war.

Some will say, that, seeing this danger, we ought, without delay, to fall upon Napoleon, and to destroy him, conquer France, and burn or capture all her fleet before the Americans have time to build a large fleet. Yes, if you could be sure of doing all this in the course of this summer. But, if you should fail. Failure is possible. It is sufficient for us to know, that it is possible. We may, indeed, do all that is wished, but, we may be obliged to come to a peace without doing any part of it; nay, we may, as in the war of 1793 draw the French armes out of France to over run our Allies. Louis le Despise ascribes the former successes of Napoleon to Providence; who permitted him, for a while, to make conquests. But, as Providence has permitted him to come back to France, and even, to put out the Bourbons, why may not Providence permit him, in case France is attacked, first to defend her, and then to sally forth in pursuit of her assailants?

If this should be the case, I think we may rely upon seeing the American admirals in our seas; and, therefore, this should come in as an item in our estimates of the consequences of war, if now made agains France. With a stout American fleet at sea, our West India colonies, and the Azores, belonging to our ally, Portugal, would be in any thing but a satisfactory state. In short, it would require fifty ships of the line and fifty frigates to defend them all. The slave trade would soon be at an end, and the whole face of the naval and commercial world would be changed. The fleets of France would revive, example, emulation, have powerful effects. I beg you to think well, and in time of these things. I beg you to take your eyes, for a little, from Hanover and Belgium, and to cast them on the other side of the Atlantic, where you will see what is much more dangerous to England than is the army of Napoleon, numerous and brave as that army may be.

I am, &c. WM. COBBETT.

Bodley, 17th May, 1815.

Just Received & For Sale,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

10 boxes Cotton CARDS, No. 10's.

4 casks 60 Cwt. NAILS,

3 do. 10. do. do.

3 do. 12d do. do.

10 reams Writing PAPER,

2 tons Bar-IRON;

Men's SHOES, Lucy's Morocco SLIP-

PIERS, & kid do. assorted Colours;

American Colour GOODS, assorted;

Lucy's Silk, BONNETS,

And a quantity of Iron CASTINGS, as-

sorted.

—ALSO—

Wish to purchase from 30 to 40,000 W.

O. Hhd. Staves of the best quality, for which

Cash will be given, on delivery at this place.

BLACKWELL & DAVISON.

July 21.

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WASHINGTON, July 28.

The government of England vote war; the people vote for peace. It remains to be seen whether any government can spurn popular opinion with safety.

New Jersey Journal.

A Philadelphia editor reports that Mr. Crowningshield, Secretary of the navy, intends to resign his office.

N. Y. Columbian.

It appears, from all the news we have received from France, that the elections are going on with the greatest order and freedom, and that the enthusiasm for the emperor, and the new order of things is nearly universal. We may, therefore, cast with contempt the ridiculous reports of the assembling of 50,000 royalists on one point and 60,000 on another.

At a meeting of more than 300 electors of Westminster 22d May, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Sir Francis Burdett made a speech, in which he strongly remonstrated against the doctrine of legitimacy which the coalesced Sovereigns of Europe were attempting to establish—And it is to support this absurd principle, that we are called upon to shed our blood and waste our treasures; it is to restore the Bourbons to the throne of France that the English nation is loaded with taxes, and inundated with a depreciated paper currency, to enable the ministers to send all the specie to the Continent—Their intention, they say is, not to meddle with the internal government of France—they are only opposed to the man who governs, as it was possible to interfere in the election of the first ruler of a nation without intermeddling at the same time with the government. *London Statesman, May 24.*

PETERSBURG, July 18.

OVERWHELMING CALAMITY!

Our day of dreadful visitation has at length arrived—two thirds of the late flourishing town of Petersburg are in ruins. About 9 o'clock on Sunday night, the appalling cry of fire sounded in our ears, in an instant after, the alarm bells confirmed the mournful truth. The flames were seen to issue from a stable in the rear of the dwelling house occupied by Mr. John Walker, on Boiling brook street, and in the midst of a cluster of old wooden buildings, whose combustible materials spread the destroying element with electric velocity. In a moment the flames spread far and wide, levelling in their course both sides of Boilingbrook, and the north side of Back street, while the market square, and all the adjacent buildings shared a similar fate. It was hoped that the stillness of the night and the width of Sycamore street would stay the progress of the fire in that direction. Vain hope! Notwithstanding a number of houses were blown up to arrest its progress, the flames caught on the west side of Sycamore, and in a few hours prostrated every house, except two or three, as far as the little bridge. The fire was at length arrested at opposite points on Old street, having consumed the houses to the little bridge on both sides of the street, except the new building of Mr. John B. Read, sweeping with the besom of destruction, almost every house to the river's edge. At day-break yesterday morning, the fire began to subside, having raged with unabated fury, nine hours, and destroyed a mass of property which it is fearful to calculate. Persons who never saw Petersburg, may form some idea of our dreadful situation, when we state that not more than a dozen stores of any magnitude, escaped destruction.

We regret to state, that several lives were lost by the blowing up of houses—but we cannot obtain positive information as to the persons; except one, whose name was Samuel Myers, a native of Baltimore, and who was in the employ of Mr. Thos. Wallace.

Neither our time, nor our limited information, nor exhausted spirits, will allow us to particularize. Suffice it to say, it has indeed been a season of dreadful visitation to our town.

Before Friday, we shall endeavor to procure full information on this distressing subject.

Republican.

NEW YORK, July 12.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the schooner Seaman, Benedict, arrived at a late hour last night, from Bristol, which port he left on the 27th of May, we learn, verbally, that Petitions against a war with France were pouring into London, from different parts of the Kingdom of Great Britain. By the above arrival we have received London papers to the 26th of May, one day later than hitherto received, which do not, however, contain any news of importance.

Mer. Ady.

July 14.

The Washington of 74 guns, and frigate Java of 44, are expected round to this port in a few days; and will then sail to the Mediterranean, under the command of Commodore Chauncy.

July 15.

LATEST FROM GUADALOUPÉ,
By the brig Minerva, Capt. Parker, who arrived here yesterday in twelve days from Basseterre (Guad.) we learn that the Emperor Napoleon had reappointed Count de Linos governor of the island.

On the 20th June, the Venerable 74, arr. off Guadalupe, with an offer of protection from the British government; but was informed by the Governor, that the inhabitants of the island were under his protection.

All the vessels in the harbor under the Bourbon flag, were permitted to wear their flags until the Emperor should be acknowledged throughout Europe.

FROM NIAGARA.

On Tuesday last, the Lady of the Lake, arrived off Fort Niagara, from Sackett's Harbor—Major Brown, who came in her, brought orders to the commanding officers on this station, for the troops which had left, and which were preparing to leave this place, for different destinations, to return and continue here until further orders, in consequence of which the 10th and 12th regiments which had embarked were landed. The 3d had proceeded too far to be countermanded. The 4th had sailed for Sackett's Harbor before the orders were received. The 16th has been ordered into Fort Niagara. The cause of this movement is not certainly known. It is, however, probably occasioned by the expectation of a war with the western Indians, who lately manifested a disposition to renew hostilities. The British, we understand, delay surrendering Mackinaw; and the Indians are collecting a large force in that vicinity, and threatening to take possession of that post as soon as the British leave it.

The new 3d and 5th regiments are expected here in a few days, from Sackett's Harbor. The destination of these troops has been altered in consequence of threatening appearances to the westward.

Maj. gen. Brown, we understand, is expected here soon.

Buffalo Journal.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

St. Louis, June 17.
It appears that Messrs. Turcot at Lagoterie, (who were employed by the commissioners to proceed to Rock riv and announce to the Indians the object of the treaty to be held at Portage du Sioux) were fortunate in reaching Lit Masconville, some distance below the place of destination, without any accident. At this place they met with a party Fox Indians, bearing letters from Br. commandant at Praire du Chic gov. Clay who informed them of the parture of Capt. Duncan Graham, l Scalping Master Gen. from Rotk after bestowing on his worthy comrade the Sacks, ten barrels of gunpowder, 20 fuses, as a reward for their services in butchering the helpless women and children on the frontiers.

As usual, the Sacks received news of peace, with unbounded joy, even sent a British flag to protect messengers on their return. They acknowledged they had 200 warriors on frontiers, and that one of their party had been defeated, but could not tell number of their killed and wounded. They said they would attend the trial and bury the tomahawk.

Four Sioux Indians and a squaw arrived here on Sunday last from Praire Chien, among whom is the one, one Sioux, who came down in the gun from the Praire last year, and who distinguished himself so gallantly when boat was attacked by British artill and a host of Indians.

This Sioux and another of his left this place last autumn with Mr. Lisa, esq. and ascended the Missouri river lacque; from whence he travelled across the country to Praire du C. On his arrival there, Dixon asked

where he came from and what his business was at that place, rudely pulling his bundle off his back and examining for letters. The Sioux told him he came from St. Louis, and had promised white chiefs there he would go to Praire du C. and that he performed his promise. Dixon had this Indian take the fort for examination; threatening with death, &c. but the faithful would give him no information, as he was ready for death if they cut him.

He was then thrown into a dungeon.

Miscellaneous.

From the Raleigh Register.

ELECTION.

HEADS OF SELF EXAMINATION,
Proper to be used by every Elector throughout
the Union before he gives his vote for a
Representative, either for Congress or
a State Legislature:

1. Have I thoroughly considered the
privileges, which, as an AMERICAN,
I have a right to exercise and enjoy, in
the elective franchise?

2. Do I put a just value upon the
right I have, by the constitution of this
State, and of the United States, to assent
to all the laws by which I am to be governed?

3. Have I reflected, that when I
choose a man to represent me, I convey
to him, for the time of his representation,
all my own share of the legislative power?
That I am obliged to abide by
his vote and decision, or by that decision
of a majority which his vote may contribute
to make?

4. Ought not a man to be entrusted,
to be of known abilities, one whom I
believe capable to distinguish what is for
the good of his country?

5. What is his general character in
private life? Is he honest to his trades-
men, kind to his family, regular in his
conduct, not addicted to any notorious
vice?

6. Without these private good qualities,
have I any reason to think he will be
faithful to his constituents, regardful of
posterity, steady in his principles, frugal
of the public treasure, and resolute
against all temptations of riches or honors?

7. How has he behaved since he has
been in public life, if he have served
in that capacity? Or what use has
been made of his influence, on former occasions,
among his neighbors and dependents?

8. Does he want to buy my suffrage
or bias me, by some favor or gratuity,
to give it in defiance of laws that make
both him and me guilty in such a com-
pact? How do I know he would not sell
my rights and privileges, if any man
would bargain for them upon the same
principles?

9. Has he a fortune sufficient to keep
him above corrupt dependence, and is he
averse to lessen or encumber that fortune
in order to procure a seat? Or is his
estate already involved, and does he push
for a seat with such an expense that the
protection of it will be necessary for him
if ever he gets it?

10. Does not the well being of posterity,
as well as of the present age, depend upon
what shall be done on this important
occasion? Is not my part of this work,
as an elector, equal to that of any other
man in the same community? Have I
any excuse therefore, can I have any,
either to my country, or my own
conscience, for saying I am but one, and
my vote can be of no great consequence
among many?

11. May not my voice be decisive in
the election of a Representative, as the
voice of him thus elected may be in a
law to determine the weal or bane of this
republic? If I gave it amiss, therefore,
either corruptly or inconsiderately, am I
not guilty of the highest public crime
that can be thought of in civil society.

From the Long Island Star.

News-papers.

The charms of newspaper reading to
the intelligent Farmer, who values the
instruction of himself and his family, con-
stitute the relish of the week, and furnish
abundance for profitable reflection and
conversation—If he is a patriot he can-
not be insensible to the welfare of his
country.—If he is a philanthropist, he
feels a concern for his fellow men, how-
ever distant.—If he is a father, he loses no
opportunity to instruct his children; and
cannot but view “the passing tidings of
the times” as a most essential part of
their education.—Though distant from
the metropolis—though secluded from
society, he can know all that is necessary
to be known of the pomp and bustle of
city life.

By a close attention to the diversified
columns of newspapers, we are enabled
to “catch the manners living as they rise.”
In one column may be seen the march of
armies, and fate of nations—and in another
the humble advertisement of the hum-
blest dealer. All may find instruction,
amusement, or interest, from the hoary
sage to the lisping school boy.

Every subscriber to a newspaper
should carefully preserve them in regular
files for the benefit of his posterity. After
the lapse of 40 or 50 years to look over

these, and examine the important occur-
rences of former days, will give a clearer
view than can be found in any history.
The best account of our revolutionary
war can be obtained in this way; and no
doubt the rising generation will in future
times anxiously look to newspapers, for
all particulars of the recent war, which
has conferred such high honors on our
countrymen.

It is erroneous to suppose that news-
papers are less valuable during peace,
than in times of war. It is true those
who delight in recitals of bloody scenes,
and ruined towns, will find less to grati-
fy that barbarous appetite; but all who
wish for improvement, or delight in sen-
timent, will find an increased value from
the attention paid to science, arts, agricul-
ture, history, biography, morality, re-
ligion, humor, poetry, &c.

The man who “can’t find time” to
read one newspaper during the week, must
be truly a slave to ignorance or poverty.
The truth is, however, this is an excuse for
indolence and parsimony; and thus whole
families are deprived of information on
those points which afford one half the
conversation of society.—They are con-
tent to borrow ideas from their more in-
telligent or more cunning neighbors;
but, in the language of the poet, “to
vegetate and die.”

It is hoped, however, that such are
few. Our political welfare so essentially
depends on a general diffusion of intelli-
gence, and we have so many examples
in the old world of an ignorant people
being the slaves of superstition and tyran-
ny, that our young republic should lose
no opportunity to establish itself on the on-
ly permanent foundation.

DR. MAGRATH.

The benevolent Dr. MAGRATH,
whose attention to the American prisoners
at Dartmoor, has called forth such gen-
uine expressions of gratitude from that
unfortunate body of our fellow citizens,
is a SCOTSMAN. We mention this to the
honor of old Scotia, the land of Wallace, of
Bruce and of Burns. We have no doubt,
that Dr. Magrath, is a loyal subject, not-
withstanding his benevolent exertions in
behalf of our prisoners; he who is the
most truly loyal to his own country, is
likely to be the most compassionate to-
wards a conquered foe, and to possess al-
so the most general philanthropy. Such
is the loyalty of a real patriot, enlightened
by philosophy and religion; whilst the
loyalty of a Shortland, is like that of the
savage, who knows nothing of the gen-
eralities of humanity, and considers every
body, out of the pale of his tribe, and even
within, on the slightest injury, as fit for
the tomahawk. Shortland has learned to
hate Americans, whether in peace or war;
Magrath to love mankind, under all cir-
cumstances. While the former is entitled
to our lasting detestation, the latter we can
never remember, but with gratitude and
affection. We hope Congress may do
their duty, in bestowing upon the minis-
tering angel of the Dartmoor dungeons,
some signal tribute of national respect.

Albany Register.

FEMALE DESPERATION.

We have had an instance of female
frenzy not to be equalled by either an-
cient or modern history. Mr. H—
near Rouen, who paid his addresses to
Miss T—, for a considerable time, sud-
denly withdrew himself, and took several
indecent liberties with the lady’s character.
A third person, enemy to both
parties, counterfeited the gentleman’s
hand, and sent her an obscene and scur-
ilous letter. The injured and enraged
fair, fully satisfied that her apostate lover
was the author, sent for him; and on his
coming, took him into her dressing
Room, and locked the door. “I have
sent for you, Sir,” said Miss T. “to
punish your insolence and cruelty; the
world no doubt will censure me, and
call my conduct madness; you will be
acquitted; I shall be condemned; but
you, Sir, have wantonly robbed me of
my reputation; and I hold life without it
insupportable.” Upon this she presented
him with the letter, and opening a draw-
er, took out a brace of pistols, and insisted
on his taking one. In vain Mr. H.
protested his innocence; he swore
he was an entire stranger to the
letter till that very moment, and wished
to discover the author. All this was con-
sidered as hypocrisy, as cowardice, ad-
ded to the blackest villainy, and she con-
tinued in her resolution; accordingly he
accepted of a pistol, and retired to the
opposite corner. She fired and missed
him, and he discharged his pistol through
the ceiling. He again protested his inno-
cence: “Hold! Sir,” said she, and
immediately produced another brace, and
as before insisted upon his taking one;
it was in vain to refuse, and once more

they retreated. She fired and shot him
through the elbow, and he again dis-
charged his pistol through the ceiling.
“Now Sir, you are at liberty to retire; I
have redeemed my character only in
part; I seriously advise you never to injure
the reputation of a woman, for the
loss of it must, if she has any sense of
shame, be followed with the loss of life.”
on which she retired and shot herself.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. JACKSON.

For some time after the first settle-
ment of Kentucky, the wilderness which
separated that country from the adjacent
settlements of Virginia, was much infi-
ested with Indian depredations. In con-
sequence of the repeated murders which
had been committed, it had become ne-
cessary for persons wishing to go to or
from Kentucky, to collect in consider-
able numbers at some stockade adjoining
the wilderness, and then to march
through in a body with as much celebrity
as possible. Of one of these companies
was Gen. Jackson (at that time a young
man, and in obscurity,) as also Mr.
Moore, who had with him his wife and
child, who were the only females in com-
pany. The progress of the party being
much retarded by the woman and child
(who were unwell) some of them became
dissatisfied, and fearful that the Indians
should thereby be enabled to collect in
sufficient force to destroy them, at length
more than one half of the company re-
solved to push on, and leave the rest behind.

It was in the morning that this re-
solution was taken, when the party had
stopped to take some refreshment. Those
who were going on, having saddled their
horses, were about to set off, when Jack-
son, who was an entire stranger to Mr.
Moore, and as far as he knew, to the
rest of their company, stepped forward into
the road with his gun, and observing
that they had combined for security and
ought to adhere to each other, concluding
by swearing that he should kill the
first man who should attempt to desert
his comrades. The determination of his
manner, produced such an effect upon
the party, that they instantly laid aside
all thoughts of proceeding, and the com-
pany went through together in safety.
Mr. Moore, (who relates the anecdote)
attributes to this interference alone, the
safety of the party, and feels towards
Gen. Jackson, the most lively gratitude
as the preserver of his wife and infant.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the Subscriber on
the 11th of April last, my negro

BEN,

He is about 26 years of age, very black, and
stout made, about 6 feet high, has a coarse
voice, is slow in speech, and is well known
in this & the neighbouring County, amongst
whom he can associate as a preacher.

Any person delivering said negro to me
or lodging him in jail so that I get him again,
shall be entitled to the above reward.

THOMAS TROTTER.

June 29—1f

The Subscriber,

BEING wishful to leave this place for
a few months, and having some few open
accompts, would take it as a favour to
close them previous to his absence—
Those having any claims, will please pre-
sent them for settlement.

ALSO—

Wishes to dispose of some Bills on Bos-
ton, New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore,
if application is immediately made.

D. KING.

Washington, N. C. June 16—9 1f

To Rent,

THE Wharf & two Warehouses thereon,
opposite the Dwelling of the Subscriber.

MARY MARSH.

July 21. 1f 14

CONDITIONS.

The AMERICAN RECORDER is published
every Friday by I. M’Williams, at three
dollars per annum, payable half yearly
in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding fifteen lines,
will be inserted at 60 cents the first time,
and 30 for each continuance—Such as
make more than fifteen lines, yet less
than thirty, will be considered as double;
larger ones in proportion.

All letters to the Editor, to insure attention,
must be post paid.